

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed. No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

# The



# People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX.—NO. 11.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## OHIO CONVENTION.

### Platform and Resolutions Adopted.

S. T. & L. A. Endorsed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 30.—The Ohio S. T. & L. P. Convention, held in this city on Sunday, May 28, was a grand success and a conceded improvement over all other annual meetings of Ohio Socialists. The Convention was called to order by State Secretary P. C. Christensen, of Cleveland. Robert Bandlow, of the same place, was elected Chairman; Oscar Frier, of Columbus, Secretary, and Israel Hauser, of the later place, Assistant Secretary. There was no attempt at speech-making, which constitutes the bulk of business at conventions of the parties whose incentive is spoils and plundering wage workers. The convention confined itself to the execution of the business before it. The convention for the first time was favored with lady delegates, which is generally recognized as a registration of the growth and impression of any movement, and it is perhaps proper to mention these pioneers in the State convention, which were Miss Watkins, daughter of the late William Watkins; Mrs. Latz, of Dayton, and Mrs. Emma Ballhaus, of Cincinnati.

There were 41 delegates, many of the smaller places were not represented. About 200 people of the city were in attendance, which is quite a bold showing for this timid and cowardly city in which there is but little consciousness of anything that is fundamental with man's relations as a social being.

#### THE TICKET.

The candidates placed in nomination were:

For Governor:  
ROBERT BANDLOW,  
of Cleveland.

For Lieutenant Governor:  
ELLIS BARTHOLOMEW,  
of Lima.

For Auditor:  
HARRY LAVIN,  
of Canton.

For Attorney-General:  
JOHN COOPER,  
of Hollister.

For Treasurer:  
OSCAR FRIER,  
of Columbus.

For Judge of Supreme Court:  
S. BORTON,  
of Valley.

For Member of Public Works:  
C. M. NEWTON,  
of Warren.

The following platform and resolutions were adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, hereby re-endorses the platform and principles of the National Socialist Labor Party.

We congratulate the working people of this State upon the undisputed fact that recent events have tended to forever shelve the inconsequential questions of tariff and free silver, with which the political bosses have successfully divided the vote of the laboring people during the past generation by hypocritically pretending to safeguard their interests; and we hail with satisfaction the development of new issues, born of the necessity of the times, that are awakening the people to a full sense of the immense industrial progress that has been made during the last decade without corresponding political progress.

The paramount questions before the people to-day are those of the centralization of capital into trusts, and revolutionary labor-saving machinery inseparably linked together by the revelations of science. We call attention to the prediction of the greatest social economist of the age, Karl Marx, whose conception of history has stood every test, that complete monopoly would be the logical sequence of the capitalist competitive system. Just as small capitalism half a century ago struggled to secure a monopoly in its village, and later to control the markets of its country and State, so larger capitalism at present—having absorbed the wealth produced by generations of laborers, including the machinery of production and distribution—is at present, through consolidation of vast enterprises, mines, workshops, factories, department stores and railroads, securing an absolute monopoly nationally and internationally. The gigantic trusts, of which there are now no less than four hundred in existence, have pronounced the doom of the middle class, and that class is steadily being forced into the ranks of the wage working class, there to compete for employment, and the combines secured against competition by reason of possessing unlimited capital and superior machinery, dictate the wages that shall be received by labor and the prices that shall be paid by the workers as consumers.

The Socialist Labor Party is fully aware that the old party politicians, in order that they may again catch the votes of those who have been stripped of their small capital as well as those who still possess the hallucination that they can become rich and powerful, have started the cry, "Down with the Trusts!" This Party is also aware that since 1890 there has been a national anti-trust law in existence in this country, as well as similar laws in at least a dozen of the States, and that successive Republican and Democratic administrations have refused to en-

force them. The present cry of the politicians is, therefore, hypocritical and demagogical, and meant merely to secure office and gain time. The miserable politicians, who virtually declare, "after me the flood," care little what becomes of the liberties of the people in their craze for the spoils of victory.

The Socialist Labor Party hereby throws down the gauntlet to the corrupt wire-pullers and machine bosses of the old parties and challenges them to show an intelligent people how and by what methods they propose to dissolve trusts. We contend that capitalist combinations are a natural growth of the competitive capitalist system under the rule of the Republican and Democratic parties, and to declare that they can be or must be disrupted is equivalent to declaring that the sun moves backward, that progress is retrogression. Having graduated as ward-healers and crafted caucus manipulators, with the spoils of office uppermost in their minds, the politicians are totally ignorant of economic development and social science, and now they place themselves in the unenviable light of pretending to attempt to destroy the corner stone of capitalist independence, viz., "the freedom of contract," the right to combine capital, skill or ability. Against such a palpable swindle and dishonest exhibition of knavery we warn the voters of Ohio.

The second great issue is that of municipal ownership, and the Socialist Labor Party plainly and unequivocally opposes the surreptitious scheme of interested capitalists and their politicians in unloading their stolen franchises upon municipalities for millions of dollars to fill their pockets with plunder upon the one side and to strengthen corrupt political machines on the other. Municipal ownership under the capitalist régime is merely a convenient method of changing masters, of substituting boss rule for corporate rule, of capturing the support of the bankrupt middle class by falsely promising that it will result in lower rates of taxation, of hopelessly enslaving the workers to dictatorial capitalists in office. It is plain, unadulterated State Socialism of the brand endorsed by Kaiser Wilhelm and the Czar of Russia. The bribe-giving franchise-grabbers are to be awarded millions of dollars for something that they do not own, and it is just as reasonable to handsomely reward a burglar or highwayman for returning stolen property. Under such a system of alleged reform not even the most infinitesimal part of the labor question can be solved, but it will rather become more aggravated.

The Socialist Labor Party is not in the humbugging business, and, therefore, it does not attempt the impossible by promising to disrupt the trusts or purchasing municipal franchises that the people already own. The theory of organizing and combining industry is correct. It is scientific in that useless middlemen and all forms of waste is abolished, and the maximum of benefit is obtained, at the minimum of effort. The trust in the business and commercial world holds a relative position to automatic machinery in producing wealth in industrial pursuits. The trusts are not wrong in themselves, but the present PRIVATE OWNERSHIP is wrong.

And, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party declares that it is the duty of all thoughtful and sensible workingmen to repudiate the clap-trap and humbug of the old parties of broken promises and organize into a class-conscious, compact labor party, march to the ballot box and take control of the governing powers of municipality, State and Nation, which is the first and most important step in the inauguration of a just and reasonable condition; and the next is, after having secured political control, to take possession of the tools of production and distribution (the land, trusts, machinery, franchises, etc.) and operate them in the interest of the whole people, instead of, as at present, the whole people operating them in the interest of the few.

Resolved, that we hereby declare with emphasis that the issue is, CAPITALISM and SLAVERY versus SOCIALISM and FREEDOM, with the Republican, Democratic and Reform parties arrayed on the side of Capitalism, and the Socialist Labor Party standing alone for Socialism and working class interests; and

Resolved, furthermore, that we call upon the disinherited and exploited wage workers of Ohio to sever all connection with the old parties, join the party of their class that can alone emancipate them and prepare to overthrow at the polls the galling system of wage slavery and substitute therefor the Co-operative Commonwealth in which every worker will be guaranteed the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the factors of modern civilization.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE S. T. & L. A.

RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio endorses the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for its progressive steps toward the emancipation from wage slavery by going hand in hand with the political labor movement, as well as all other trade unions that recognize the class struggle and endorse the Socialist Labor Party.

#### RESOLUTION ON ACTION OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Believing the action of the Western Federation of Miners, in annual convention assembled at Salt Lake City, in unanimously declaring in favor of an economic and political programme through which alone the wage working class can come into their full rights—namely, by endorsing the Socialist Labor Party—to be an inspiring

## THE SITUATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

### Organizer B. F. Keinard's Bird's-Eye View and Valuable Details.

A few words on the movement in Connecticut and Rhode Island may not be amiss to the comrades elsewhere, who will be encouraged to hear of the great progress made here and be confirmed in rigid adherence to the straight tactics of the S. T. & L. A., which are proving every day more and more successful as they are here put into practice.

These two States are, taken as a whole, the best advanced in clearness of ideas, absence of freaks and in aggressiveness of any States I have seen. As to freaks, I can remember seeing only a poor, lone, "Tepside," and, Lord, wasn't it "woozy!" It looked and acted like one of those funny, fuzzy, startled things that one sometimes chased in off a prairie in front of a big fire. I think I also saw somewhere a demoralized Single Taxer, showing up in the increasing blaze of Socialism like a sleepy cock-roach crawling blinded by the sun out of an abandoned snake-hole.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Some of our comrades will remember how eagerly the working class of Connecticut listened to Socialism in 1896, when they seemed to eat it. Well, that appetite gets more voracious every day. Everywhere there seems to be a waking up, which has been still further stimulated by the glorious victory in New Britain and the big vote in New Haven.

The comrades elsewhere can get a pointer or two from New Britain. In this place they have knocked the intestines out of the Democratic party and brought blood out of the Rebs also, the S. T. & L. A. delegation in the city legislature being equal to the Democratic (which includes hold-overs), and a Rep Ward barely escaping going under. The least part of their success was due to speakers. It was due to their good organization, good attendance at business meetings and general "hustling." They got their literature into the hands of every workman, they made a house to house canvass and pulled the voters out and so laid the matter on the conscience of a workman that he had to vote the ticket to feel like a decent man. Another thing: they get all the funds coming to them. They do not rely merely on their own members for contributions. They go to every one who at all sympathizes and more than one dollar was contributed, and not unwillingly either, by people who are not members of the Party. "Go there, and do likewise."

I saw our five comrades installed in office and they drew the class line in a competent and dignified manner the very first night, in spite of the "jollies" and blivious blandishments of the united Dems and Rebs. We had here once again illustrated the oneness of the two old parties. The night preceding the meeting of the new Councilmen and Aldermen, the Rebs and Dems met in JOINT caucus and fixed up a JOINT slate of officers and committees for the ensuing year. The next night we had the inspiring spectacle of Democrats (good Bryanites "working-men's friends") lining up solidly with the Republicans in choosing a Republican labor skinner as President of the Council, and in seconding and supporting absolutely without dissent every motion introduced by said labor skinner. Important offices, like City Attorney, Corporation Counsel, etc., of immense danger to the workers if controlled by capitalists but of immense service to workingmen if controlled by their own class, were put by united Dem and Rep votes into labor skinner hands. The test was again shown strikingly on the matter of the Street Committee, where the Socialist plank of 8 hours a day, \$2 a day and more men employed (and therefore more taxes for property holders), frightened not only the Rebs but also the "workingmen's friends," and as a consequence the Socialists were barred clear off said Committee and all their efforts to get on were immediately blocked by one absolutely unanimous Rep-Dem vote.

In other words, there were only two parties present, the Republican, or capitalist, party, and the Socialist Labor, or working class Party. What was formerly a concealed fact now took visible shape.

This thing alone is going to make much trouble for the "workingmen's friends," and there were a lot of horny-handed sons of toil sitting in the gallery that night and who will be there every meeting night watching THEIR business that help make that trouble.

As a result of our comrades' intelligent working class stand upon the unemployed plank, and the self-evident impossibility of tampering with them, the capitalists are making an attempt to have the New Britain charter so amended that street improvements are subject to the decision of the property holders themselves. The working class may not be able "to get anything through legislation," but your capitalist, I observe, isn't taking any chances about it.

The election of our comrades had a very stimulating effect upon the increase of membership. Comrade Ruth, of Holyoke, tells me of the same result of his election there. The workers are ripe for Socialism everywhere and need only to have it made incarnate in competent S. T. & L. P. officials to get their support.

In Hartford Comrade Patrick and I

spoke to what I believe was the first outdoor meeting held there. 500 or 600 listened with great interest and half a dozen applications for membership were received.

In New London, where our Section is only a few months old and where we have practically never had any but private agitation before, 1,000 people attended the meeting and heard Socialism expounded.

The capitalist press throughout the whole State is getting alarmed about the New Britain and New Haven victories and we therefore see expressions like the following from the Waterbury "Herald": "To be sure, there are sufficient of Republicans and Democrats, who, while they fight among themselves, are one in steadfast allegiance to the old Stars and Stripes in the Common Council to restrain the impetuosity of the Socialists. But what of the time to come when there will not be? That time will come, if the Socialist movement grows in the next ten years as it has in the last four as surely as come death and taxes." And don't forget one point, my friend, STRAIGHT INTOLE- RANT S. T. & L. P. tactics did it.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

"Little Rhody," "little, but mighty" for Socialism, is THE State. Here our energetic comrades have demonstrated the immense practical and immediate value of the S. T. & L. A. Many towns now contain textile Alliances, some places having a membership of as high as 800. The effect of Socialist leadership has been shown in the winning of concessions and in the orderly and dignified conduct of the strikers. Even where the strikers have gone back and may not get concessions, yet they do so in an organized and orderly body, with an enthusiastic determination to continue and perfect their Alliances. At one place, River Point, where during the strike, 250 some had joined the Alliance and had gone back to work without gaining anything, a meeting called four or five days after going back was attended by over 100 who showed a remarkable enthusiasm in deciding to continue and perfect their Alliance.

The success of the Alliance is all the more remarkable when we consider that some of those people have never been on strike before and are composed of many different nationalities. At Narrick, for example, seven or eight different nationalities belong to the Alliance, making to some extent interpreters necessary. In spite of all these and other difficulties, which the mill owners' gang were prompt to take advantage of, the Alliance held the workers together and took them back in a dignified and organized body more than ever convinced and determined to strike the capitalist at the ballot box.

Of the first strike at Slattersville, where the weavers obtained concessions, such discipline and self-control were shown in the face of threats to evict the strikers from their tenements, the shutting off of credit at the company store, etc., that even intense capitalist papers like the Providence "Journal" were obliged to confess that never before had they seen so orderly a strike. Said a Woonsocket evening paper: "The strike was free from violence and bitterness. The weavers are to be complimented on their manly and dignified bearing during its progress. Not only have they refrained from making a display of force, but they have refused to resort to any under-handedness to gain what they were fighting for. Their actions were all in the open and were above reproach."

As a further evidence of these men's self-control we have, after their deciding to go back with an increase of 6 and 10 per cent., their voting to stay out one day longer to give themselves a chance to listen to a Socialist agitator. A week after that their Alliance, composed of 60 some members, bore fruit in a Section of 26 members. Let stuffed prophets, "dopes" and fossils take note.

The second Slattersville strike is now on; this one, even more so than the first, is indeed a cheering spectacle of class-conscious Labor standing up against the capitalist class.

Thus in many of these places Socialism is coming to be a household word. Many of these valleys will soon be entirely Socialist, one town already giving over 100 votes out of a total of 200 and something. The Alliance now contains far more textile workers than all the pure and simple organizations in Rhode Island combined and will soon have all the textile workers within its folds.

That in many places the Alliance is the only means to spread Socialism and that no Alliance, no Socialism, is demonstrated by our opposite experience in those places captured by the fakirs. In the town of Warren, R. I., where the fakirs forestalled us, and have poisoned the minds of the operatives against us, we get a very poor hearing, hold smaller meetings than before the strike and can show only 7 votes for the S. T. & L. P. These are the same kind of workers as in Natick, etc., where we are organized so successfully. Such is the result of the Judas work of the pure and simple labor fakir.

That the real union-wreckers are the pure and simple labor fakirs who during these strikes, when they came on the scene and did their best to prevent the Alliance from organizing in fields where we had preceded them and

where no organization at all existed. However, they got short shrift. National Secretary Donohue, of the Textile Workers' Federation, being sent home by the audience like a whipped cur.

The recent textile workers' strikes of Rhode Island have brought to light the facts that where pure and simple would have gained nothing, the Alliance did gain advances; where pure and simple would have had the unsuccessful workers go back as a demoralized mob, the Alliance takes them back better organized and more enthusiastic than ever; and where fakirism leaves them at best the disheartening prospect of the same bitter interminable story, steadily growing worse, the Alliance gives them the hope and determination soon to render strikes forever unnecessary by destroying the system that breeds them and setting up in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Our whole Rhode Island movement is spreading so rapidly that the day is not far distant when the entire State (no bigger than some counties elsewhere), composed of an overwhelming working class population centered in a few cities and towns, will send its whole delegation to Congress, Representatives and Senators, with the Red Flag in their hands.

B. F. KEINARD.

## THE SLATERSVILLE STRIKE.

222
WEEK ENDING MAY 20 1899
AMT. EARNED 578
RENT 58
FARM
WOOD
COAL
REPAIRS
BOARD
CASH 520

The above is a photograph of a Slattersville, R. I., mill pay-envelope. It gives the total wage of one of the "best paid" men there—\$5.20 for a week's earnings!

The list of items—Rent, Farm, Wood, Coal, Repairs, Board—tells the tale of a system of "deduction," by which the employer keeps his employees where "the hair is short."

The above cut is eloquent beyond the power of words. The tale it photographs is thrilling, persuasive, inciting. It tells the story complete of the robbery perpetrated on the toiler; it is evidence of his suffering and of the fact that the end of the tether has been reached. It is a pictorial presentation of a strike.

But there is in Slattersville now more than a mere "strike." What the above cut can't reproduce and bring to light is brought out by the following leading editorial in the Woonsocket, R. I., "Evening Star":

#### SLATERSVILLE A SOCIALISTIC BATTLE GROUND.

The Socialists of the country may make the affair in Slattersville a test case and try to win a victory for their organization by supporting the strikers of that village. Supt. Hold made a mistake by antagonizing the power, full organization of the Socialists. There are so many of them that their combined efforts may raise ructions. There are comparatively few strikers to support in Slattersville, and as one of the strikers expressed it, "A little help from all the Socialists in the country will keep us like summer boarders during hot weather."

We repeat the advice we gave Mr. Holt, that he compromise the matter with the strikers and unload from his shoulders the responsibility of fighting the combined Socialists of the country.

In other words, the Slattersville strike is no blind uprising of the blind, blind striking in the air. The day for that sort of thing is gone by in Rhode Island, thanks to the yeoman work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, that has driven "Pure and Simpledom" into a corner, and the fakir into holes.

The Woonsocket "Evening Star" words, the words of a capitalist sheet, at that, marks, with similar utterances that recently appeared in the Pittsburgh, Pa., papers, on the occasion of the Allegheny strike, the start of a new era.

The economic struggles of Labor in America have entered upon a higher plane; they have taken on the true physiognomy—manifestations of a political struggle to the knife between the Exploiter and the Exploited.

The Labor Movement in America is on the home-stretch.

Close the ranks and fall to!

## THE VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

At this spring's State election in Michigan, the head of the S. T. & L. P. ticket polled 3,190 votes; the Michigan vote last November was 1,100.

The vote in detail was: For Judge of Supreme Court, 3,190; for two Regents of the University, 2,973 and 2,868.

## CT. CONVENTION.

### The Ringing Voice of Resolute Men.

Progress all Along the Line.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the S. T. & L. P. State of Connecticut, was held in Bridgeport, May 30, 1899. Comrade Steigerwald, of New Haven, acted as Chairman; Chas. Patrick, of New Britain, as Assistant; E. Oatley, of New Haven, and A. Moffatt, of Bridgeport, Secretaries.

Thirty-two delegates representing Sections and Branches of 14 towns were present.

The report of the State Committee showed that there were Sections in 14 towns; during the year, 3 new Sections had been formed, namely, West Haven, Branford and New London. Seventy-five mass meetings in 26 different towns of the State were held. About 80,000 leaflets and 65,000 cards were distributed.

The vote at last election was 2,868, against 1,256 of 1896. New Haven, Bridgeport and New Britain made good gains at the town elections, the latter electing 5 candidates to office.

A marked headway is noted in the make-up of the Party membership as regards intelligence and ability. This is mainly due to the policy adopted by our Party organ, THE PEOPLE, in teaching Socialism, explaining the Party's tactics, keeping informed on the good and successful work done by our comrades in this our field of work in America, and the merciless showing up of the work of the labor fakirs and their dupes. The situation being most promising for our cause in the State.

The report of delegates showed a good healthy growth of the Party membership. An evergrowing circulation of the different Party publications, literature being sold in large quantities. Bridgeport, New Haven and New Britain state that attempts are made to train the younger comrades as speakers.

The old pure and simple trades unions, with very few exceptions, are posing only as sick and death benefit societies. There is, however, in many towns a strong under-current which will no doubt in short time bring on top the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Committee on Constitution and Resolutions recommended for adoption the following resolutions:

#### ON SLATERSVILLE STRIKE.

That this convention heartily endorse the action of the weavers of the Slattersville mills, R. I., in their action in organizing under the S. T. & L. A., and that we tender them all the support in our power. A collection, taken on the spot, amounted to \$10.25 for the immediate support of the strikers.

#### ON THE DISTURBANCE RAISED BY THE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

WHEREAS, it is our conviction that the straight and uncompromising policy of the S. T. & L. P. and its organs has been the main source of the Party's continued progress and increasing strength towards its final aims; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that the controversy raised by the "Volkszeitung" against the Party's principles and tactics, is bringing confusion and divisions in to the Party membership and is consequently retarding the growth of our movement; and

WHEREAS, We consider the tax question a mere side issue to which the wage worker must give no heed, as he is not the direct tax payer; whereas, the false assertion by the "Volkszeitung" that the workingman is the taxpayer is misleading, and means to play into the hands of the middle class reform parties; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the action of our National Executive Committee and also the policy pursued by our national organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," and promise them our utmost support in clearing the field for the Party's progress;

RESOLVED, That we heartily approve and support the resolution passed by our State Committee;

RESOLVED, In order to avoid the results of discussions raised by the same "Volkszeitung" in 1898, we urgently recommend to the delegates assembled at this State convention to uphold, endorse and approve the stand taken by our State Committee as one deserving approval and commendation.

These resolutions were submitted by the American and the German Sections of Rockville.

After a lengthy discussion upon the questions involved, a vote was taken giving 24 votes for the resolution and 8 against.

#### ON THE IDAHO OUTRAGES.

RESOLVED, That we Socialists of Connecticut, in convention assembled, condemn the action of General Merriam for the high-handed manner in which he has acted in the Coeur d'Alene strike, and his attempt to stifle the spirit of trade unionism among the workers of Idaho; and that we commend the action of the Western Federation of Miners in endorsing the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party as being the first step in preventing the recurrence of such outrageous acts in the future.

#### ON CONSTITUTION.

That Sections with 50 or less members be entitled to 2 delegates at the State conventions, and one additional delegate for each 50 or a majority fraction thereof. These delegates to be

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 3.)



## THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York  
— EVERY SUNDAY —

## TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

one year ..... \$2.00  
six months ..... 1.00  
single copies ..... 5c

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 4, 1891.



## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) ..... 2,068  
In 1890 ..... 13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential) ..... 21,157  
In 1894 ..... 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential) ..... 36,564  
In 1898 ..... 82,204

We have belied a few industrial lepers, and we shall bell more before the year is out. The party has in reality cut its wisdom teeth, and the wisdom teeth have cut a few fingers that were where they should not be.

FRANK MACDONALD.

## AN AMERICAN HEIRESS RIOTESS.

The cable dispatches last week brought thrilling news from Paris. A mob, not of the unwashed, but made up of titled Frenchmen, assaulted the President of the Republic at the Auteuil race course. The assault was intended as a demonstration against the decision of the Court of Cassation to annul the verdict against Dreyfus and give him a new trial, it being now established that "he was convicted on three documents, two of which were forgeries, and one of which did not relate to him." The "demonstration" was the last vulgar manifestation of a military-clerical conspiracy almost unparalleled in the history of the criminal classes in power; a conspiracy gone into preparatory to some popular massacre as the sole means to stem the rise of Socialism, and which the Socialists of France took a leading and noble part in uncovering, frustrating and bringing to naught.

The act of leading property-holding Frenchmen indulging in such a demonstration; indulging in a riot in which rotten eggs figured prominently is, indeed, worth while recording, and yet might not have been given space in these columns were it not for a certain circumstance that accompanied the riot.

Among the rioters figured our own Anna, the daughter of Jay Gould, now the Countess of Castellane, who, living in riotous luxury in France on the marrow of American wage slaves, furnished by her conduct a fit counterpart to the conduct of her sister, Miss Helen Gould, in this city.

In this city, Miss Helen Gould is indulging in "judicious distributions," i. e., in "gifts" to the Police. Her sister, in France, is breaking law by joining rioters. Do these two acts conflict? No! They are obverse and reverse of the same medal.

The Goulds, as capitalists, are members of a brigand class, a class that robs the working class of the fruits of its labor; consequently, a class that needs violence and physical force to keep itself in possession of its stolen goods. To bribe Policemen with gifts in New York and to join military-clerical rioters in France is, accordingly, the same thing: they are translations into American and into French of the same idea, the same purpose, the same plan.

## CAPITALIST CHRISTIANITY—MODERN CHAIPHASES.

At this time when the ill-paid and sorely tried textile workers of Slatersville, R. I., are battling virtually for the rights of man, a clergyman of that place is going the rounds of the men, and the women, too, doing his level best to dishearten the strikers; to induce them to submit to extortion and degradation; to aid the modern class of the Pharisee to grind the faces of the poor more completely. He, servant, as he pretends, of Him who whipped the traders out of His Father's Temple, now goes about whipping, in the interest of the identical traders, their victims into subjection!

Is this Christianity? Yes—capitalist Christianity!

At such times as these, when so numerous are the instances of blasphemers, tricked in the outer trappings of Religion and of Christianity in particular, who are performing the work of Satan; in times as these, when the pulpits of capitalism are seeking to stem the rush and tide of Justice and Peace on Earth, that Socialism heralds, and are doing their despicable work in the name of Christianity, the mind reverts to the words of Marx, uttered in 1845, when surely having just such specimens, as are now rising up, before his eyes, he made, upon the Christianity of such vultures, the following terse observations:

The social principles of Christianity have now had eighteen centuries to develop themselves in and need no further development at the hands of Prussian Reverends (or American dittoes).

The social principles of Christianity have lauded the slavery of the ancient world,

approved of the serfdom of the middle ages, and will in emergency also, though with somewhat pitiful mien, excuse the oppression of the proletariat.

The social principles of Christianity preach the necessity of a ruling and an oppressed class, and have nothing to offer the latter but the pious wish that the rulers be kind.

The social principles of Christianity leave the ecclesiastical settlement of all infamies to heaven, and approve thereby of the continuance of these infamies on earth.

The social principles of Christianity regard all the oppressors' rascalities against the oppressed either as the just punishment for original sin or other sorts of sin, or as trials which the Lord dispenses to the redeemed ones in His infinite wisdom.

The social principles of Christianity preach the virtue of humility, servility and self-degradation to the qualities of the rabble, and the workers, who do not want to be treated as rabble, need their pride, their courage and their sense of independence more than their bread.

The Christian principles were made for slaves and hypocrites, and the proletarians are revolutionists.

Let the Slatersville pulpitier, together with all of his kind, smirk and whine and blaspheme as he may.

Poison, labeled treacle, is and remains poison; the wolf in the skin of sheep is and remains an animal of rapine; and so does Mephisto, though in the cloak of saintliness, remain the Prince of Liars.

Deception can not last, nor can the people much longer be made to swallow capitalist Christianity for Justice, or to fail to recognize the modern Chalphases, whatever livery these may masquerade in.

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The "Journal" of the Metal Polishers, etc., furnishes a plink of an illustration on "broadness" and on the season thereof. The illustration appears in an editorial note signed by the Editor, E. J. Lynch, who at the same time is the President of the Union.

Readers of THE PEOPLE will remember how, during last year's gubernatorial campaign in this State, with an S. L. P. full ticket in the field and Hanford at the head of it, this precious Lynch had an article declaring that there was no party in the field that the workingmen could vote for. As a sample of "narrowness" that utterance could surely pass muster. Here we had a tribune of the working people possessed of such exclusive tastes, views and convictions that nothing could suit him. He, on that occasion, surely out-narrowed the narrow.

Now, however, he comes out in favor of a platform large enough for all reformers to stand on—Socialists, single taxers, free-alterities, anti-expansionists, etc. Then we will push those reforms and try and interest other labor unions to do likewise. If that platform is Socialism, you can then count us as such, for principles, not party, we demand and shall have.

When this turn of heart? Whence this sudden revulsion in favor of a "broadness" that out-broadens the broad? Whence these loving sheep's eyes at Socialism, only last year condemned by him? Stand we before a miracle, a sort of Paul of Tarsus conversion?

Nay, nay, there is no miracle in the case, but a very matter of fact condition of things, to wit:

Lynch stands at the threshold of a convention of his Union. Of course, he is willing to sacrifice himself by submitting to re-election. But unfortunately for him, his organization swarms with equally self-sacrificing individuals. He foresees a contest of would-be martyrs. That's No. 1.

Again, Lynch knows that his Union is honeycombed with New Trade Unionists or Socialists; these having been "boring from within" and getting ready to join the Alliance. That's No. 2.

Lynch knows also that this element, desirable as their votes be, is not numerous enough alone to elect him, even if they could be hoodwinked into his support, consequently he has a good word for single taxers too and for all other riff-raff.

That's all there is of the miracle. A labor fakir on the hunt for votes to keep him on the backs of the rank and file becomes the broadest thing on earth: he becomes broad enough to allow all "isms" to flock to his support.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" tells this excellent tale:

"There's all combined; isn't it?" said one grocer to another in our hearing the other day. "What's combined?" we inquired. "The cracked corn," was the answer. "Well, we are glad of it," we replied. "Glad, why?" "Because events like that will soon open the eyes of you little fellows to the inevitable of competition, and then you may become amenable to teachings leading to something better."

"L'Asino," Socialist illustrated humorous paper of Rome, Italy, has, under the title "Architectural Morality," this dialogue between two millionaires, beetle-browed cads:

No. 1—"Thus, you see, the basis of my marriage is simply mutual affection."  
No. 2—"What about the round little million that the daughter of the contractor brought to you as her dowry?"  
No. 1—"That's merely the pedestal."  
No. 2—"And what about the peculiar relations that, rumor has it, your wife has with Colonel Mandrill?"  
No. 1—"Pshaw! That's simply the 'cor- nice'."

Of such "pedestals" and "cornices" is the architecture of the family relations among the capitalist "Pillars of Morality" here too.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Address Delivered by Thomas Jacob, in Jersey City, N. J.

The thoughtful man must hail the multiplicity of reforms which appear, in increasing numbers, as an indication of the passing away of the pernicious economic system that has oppressed mankind so long. Not that such palliatives offer any solution of our present difficulties, but as harbingers of the dawn of economic liberty so earnestly looked for by every friend of humanity.

When the institution of chattel slavery was doomed, and its destruction only a question of time, its upholders, reading the hand writing on the wall, hastened to suggest all kinds of remedies and improvements short of its total abolition. If its legality was recognized they were quite willing to accept any reforms its enemies might suggest providing their property right in the colored human being were still acknowledged.

For generations all kinds of reforms were offered, to avoid the real issue, and if at all plausible, hailed with loud acclamations by the slave-holding class. But, like Banquas' ghost, the cry of abolition would not down; it grew louder and louder and finally culminated in the total destruction of slavery.

History repeats itself and in our own time we see the same tactics employed to bolster up the doomed capitalist system.

In the present movement for economic liberty the worker claims the right to control the means of production, and he insists that capital is a tool of labor, its offspring and product, and so vitally essential to its economic exercise that it cannot be carried on without it, and therefore, demands that it be made public property.

The capital-holding class, like their prototypes, the slave owners, are quite willing to give everything but what is asked. Free education, libraries, parks, public halls, picture galleries, charity organizations, churches, baths, excursions and a thousand and one other things are lavishly showered upon the people. And the more conciliatory, loudly proclaiming their liberality and fine sense of justice, go so far as to encourage trade unions, "public ownership" of railroads, municipal franchises, co-operation, and pose generally as the champions of down-trodden labor. But when their sincerity is put to the test by asking them to vote for the abolition of private property in capital, they flee in undisguised horror to the enemy's camp and become conspicuous, even among the most uncompromising foes of labor, by their bitter hostility and denunciation.

The same champions of the rights of the workingman, under great pressure, are even willing to concede bimetalism, income tax, free trade, single tax, or even municipal operation, if pushed to it, but to abolish property in capital, never! Such a step, they say, would lead to the destruction of society.

As the demand of the worker grows louder the number and variety of remedies introduced, to avoid meeting the real issue, constantly increase. Among the latest and most feebly pernicious productions of this kind is the work of James H. Hyslop, Professor of Logic and Ethics in Columbia University.

The Professor, according to the "Literary Digest," of May 20, seems to have taken his inspiration from the work of W. E. H. Lecky, who, some two years ago, attempted to prove that Democracy as a form of Government for modern society had demonstrated its failure and argued that the only alternative was a return to monarchy. The Professor, while admitting the imperfections of Democratic Government, does not propose to return to monarchy, but to "Revitalize Democracy so as to enable it to meet all the new necessities of society."

This he proposes to do by restricting the franchise, basing it on wealth as indicated by the amount of tax paid; extending the appointive and limiting the removal power of the executive; restricting the influence of Congress on appointments; establishing advisory commissions with power to shape and control legislation and by the establishment of a branch of Government, or court, for securing universal official responsibility, including both the executive and legislative functionaries, other than the electorate.

If this proposition differs from monarchy in anything, save the name, the difference seems to be simply in an increase in the number of those who shall be invested with despotic power. "Revitalized Democracy" as proposed by the professor would be the reverse of what its name implies. Instead of being instinct with life and energy, responding to the demands of a free and untrammelled electorate, it would be but a miserable slave bound hand and foot, with hardly vitality enough to breathe, its uncertain tenure of life always threatened by the iron grasp of capital, clutched around its throat, ready at any moment to shut off its feeble existence.

If this hybrid is "Revitalized" Democracy, what is Plutocracy?, and how are we to regard the author, who while proclaiming loyalty to Democracy proposes to destroy the power of the people by restricting the franchise and subordinating their representatives to the will of a few persons endowed with despotic powers.

It may be that a logician can see the consistency of the Professor's course, but to the common mind, it suggests gross ignorance of the causes that lead to inefficiency and corruption in the administration of public affairs.

The Professor seems to perceive dimly that the evils of popular Government have some sort of connection with the condition of society, and thinks, by restricting the power of the people over it, the administration of public affairs will be improved.

This idea arises from a common impression that Governments can rise higher than their source, and be more moral than the governed. No matter how despotic a Government may be, it is but a reflex of dominant social conditions and when these are bad the Government must necessarily reflect its evils.

The ignorance, irresponsibility and corruption that mark the administration of public affairs are but the effects of a cause that will be found at the

very foundation of the present social system. An unjust discrimination, rewarding labor so unfairly, that the great mass barely receive the means of existence, while a few are overwhelmed with wealth and luxury, produces antagonistic classes constantly at war, straining every nerve to despoil each other, the poor to become rich and the rich to increase their wealth, the whole resulting in a chaotic condition that tends to demoralize and degrade mankind instead of elevate and develop his higher characteristics.

A marked decadence in morals must necessarily attend such a state of affairs, but it is temporary, and only indicates the disintegrations of an old order of things incident to the evolution of a higher condition of civilization.

And these social evils, deeply rooted in a bad economic system, the Professor proposes to eradicate by tinkering with politics and politicians. Ye gods! he might as well try to prevent the shining of the sun by cutting off its shadow.

As long as an unscientific economic system forces the individual to war with his fellow for the means of life, a system so rigid and inflexible that one man cannot increase or retain his wealth without impoverishing another, so long will we have chaos and warfare and corruption and incompetence in the administration of public affairs and nothing short of the abolition of such a system will bring any improvement in either Government or morals.

Adopt a broad economic system that protects every man in the possession and enjoyment of the wealth he produces and moral leprosy, with its attending corruption, will be a thing of the past. But this can never be until private property in the means of labor is abolished and all have an equal opportunity of using the most improved tools of production. Then, and not until then, will corruption and conflict cease and chaos be succeeded by order, honesty and peace, and Democracy be really revitalized.

Do you think that Prof. Hyslop and his fellow reformers will aid in securing these ends? If you do, you are sadly mistaken, for his work plainly indicates that he cannot bear to contemplate a state of society where the few no longer rule the many. He and all such reformers, no matter how honest their intentions, must be classed as enemies of human progress, and bitter and incessant war must be waged against them by the friends and advocates of economic liberty.

## FREE SPEECH SUPPRESSORS MISS IT AGAIN.

The parties of capitalism, "Law and Order" have again shown the cloven hoof in their attitude to the movement of the working class, by their unconstitutional attempt to suppress free speech. On May 29, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., Comrade A. S. Brown was summarily pulled off a truck, from which he was addressing an audience on the subject of Socialism, and placed before the bar of Justice (?) on the technical charge of "obstructing the streets."

Comrade Brown, before the Police Captain refused either to apply for a permit, claiming that as the representative of a regularly organized political party, it was not necessary, or to discontinue his speech, unless he was locked up.

The whole matter ended in a complete backdown by "His Honor," Comrade Brown was discharged on the spot, and returned immediately to where he was hauled away from by the law-breaking capitalist lackeys. A large and enthusiastic audience, which had in the meantime gathered, was addressed for an hour and the truths of the class struggle PLAINLY STATED. We hope the Constitution breakers will take the lesson to heart and understand that the S. L. P., which stands for the rights and liberties of the working class, will resent any interference that stands in the way of its mission.

## LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.  
(Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Marx and Engels:	
The Communist Manifesto .....	\$0.10
Karl Marx:	
Value, Price and Profit .....	.45
Wage-Labor and Capital .....	.45
A Discourse of Free Trade .....	.25
Capital, \$1.20; cloth .....	1.75
Frederick Engels:	
The Condition of the Working Class	
in England .....	1.25
Development of Socialism from	
Utopia to Science .....	.05
George Plechanoff:	
Antagonism and Socialism, 25c.;	
cloth .....	.40
H. M. Hyndman:	
Economics of Socialism .....	1.25
E. J. Bax:	
Religion of Socialism .....	1.00
Ethics of Socialism .....	1.00
Outlooks from the New Stand-	
point .....	1.00
The French Revolution .....	1.00
History of the Paris Commune .....	.25
W. H. Dawson:	
German Socialism and Ferdinand	
Lassalle .....	1.00
George Howell:	
New and Old Trade Unionism .....	1.00
Sydney and Beatrice Webb:	
History of Trade Unionism .....	5.00
Industrial Democracy, 2 vols. ....	8.00
Problems of Modern Industry .....	2.50
Beatrice Potter (Webb):	
The Social and Industrial Movement in	
Great Britain .....	1.00
Eugene Sue:	
The Silver Cross or the Carpenter	
of Nazareth, 25c.; cloth .....	.50
Peter Kravtchinsky:	
An Appeal to the Young .....	.05
Charles H. Vail:	
Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth .....	.75
W. S. McClure:	
Socialism .....	.10
James Connolly:	
Erin's Hope .....	.05
Daniel De Leon:	
Reform or Revolution .....	.05
What Means This Strike? .....	.05
Lucien Sallen:	
The Socialist Almanac .....	.50
Territorial Expansion .....	.05
The New Trusts, etc. ....	.05
Grant Allen:	
Charles Darwin, his Life and Work	
Huxley and Agassiz .....	.30
Darwin and Humboldt, their Lives	
and Work .....	.15
Edward Aveling:	
Darwin and Marx, a Comparison ..	.10
We have secured a number of Lisag-	
gany's standard book "History of the Paris	
Commune," regular price \$1.00, which we	
offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs	
at ten at 60 cents.	
Catalogues mailed free of charge on ap-	
plication.	

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



## Uncle Sam &amp; Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—There is a snag that the Socialists are bound to run up against; and when they do, up the spout they'll go.

Uncle Sam—Why, that's interesting. We are of the opinion that we have clean sailing before us.

B. J.—Not much; and I'll show you. If the Socialists get into power their aim will be to acquire possession of the present machinery of production.

U. S.—For the people; yes.

B. J.—And they are not going to send policemen and troops to oust the present possessors without further ado; they will put their acts upon a legal basis, otherwise their example of violence would instigate the most violent passions from their own camp-followers; that might be found difficult to curb. I know that Socialists seek the most peaceful solution possible; they are not going to set the example or give a color for violence; eh?

U. S.—I don't know just what you are driving at, or have in mind by all that. But, to help you to a head, I'll say, Yes, we shall certainly put our acts upon a legal basis; what then?

B. J.—Then you will be caught tight.

U. S.—How so?

B. J.—Because there isn't money enough in the country to buy out legally the present capitalists. Thus you will stand before the alternative of either taking forcible possession by confiscatory procedure, or to give up the plan of acquiring possession being unable to do so legally.

U. S.—Heavens! Are you there yet? Why, man, this objection about "confiscation" has been flattened out flatter than a pancake.

B. J.—Then you mean to confiscate?

U. S.—I shall leave that question aside for two reasons: First, because it has been amply answered before; but secondly, and above all, because the point you raise about "buying out" the capitalists is a peculiarly interesting one. I shall meet it with a broad-side-of-the-wedge answer: There will be no want of money to buy out your Messrs. Capitalists—

B. J. staggers back with a grunt of amazement.

U. S.—And by the most approved legal and lawful style, too.

B. J. (beside himself with wonderment)—How? How? Your Congress and Legislatures will have to appoint Committees to appraise that capital; the capital in the country is worth billions upon billions; where will you get that money from? Where—

U. S.—Not so fast. We SHALL appoint Committees to appraise—

B. J. (testily)—And there you will die!

U. S.—Let's see. The following has happened in Massachusetts only last month: A stockholder in a Massachusetts manufacturing concern, that was pretty low down and paying no dividends, received notice of an assessment of \$100 per share. Surprised, he asked the reason for this unexpected move. One in whom he had confidence told him: "Pay the assessment and keep still." This he did. Pretty soon he received a stock dividend of—how much do you imagine?—of \$100 PER SHARE! Do you catch on, what that means?

B. J.—I can't say I do; I am not familiar with stock transactions.

U. S.—Well it means this: The capital of the corporation had been doubled by water; the assessment had the appearance of a bona fide doubling the capital; but by returning the whole of the assessment, under the fraudulent guise of "stock dividends," the original capital actually remained the same. Do you understand?

B. J.—Guess I do, now.

U. S.—Now, then, this watered wealth goes into the billions that capital is made to appear as being "worth"; it swells the total of the money that the capitalist class claims for its plants. Now, do you imagine that our "Committees on Appraisalment" will allow such fraudulent values to be foisted on them?

B. J.—They shouldn't!

U. S.—Neither will they. To begin with, all this fraudulent "water" will be squeezed out by our "Committees on Appraisalment." It is safe to say that there goes two-thirds of the billions upon billions to be bought out. Stick a pin there.

B. J.—But that don't dispose of but a part of the value of the plants.

U. S.—Of a very good part. Now as to the other parts. There is not one capitalist concern in the land that has not defrauded the Government of taxes. The amounts of these taxes, that the Government has been cheated out of, alone runs up to hundreds of thousands, aye, into the millions.

B. J.—Guess there is a good deal in that.

U. S.—Do you imagine that our "Committees on Appraisalment" won't look into that item, ascertain it, calculate the interest due on it, and deduct the whole gross sum from the amount that remains after the water is squeezed out?

B. J.—Guess not.

U. S.—That done, do you imagine that our "Committee on Appraisalment" will neglect to look into all the violations of law, of which not one of this capitalist concerns is innocent?

B. J.—Would they?

U. S.—Bet your eye-balls they will. Leave it to that Committee, a veritable Committee of Safety, with the Law in their hands, the very laws passed by that brigand class of Capitalist to hoodwink the workers with, that "Committee on Appraisalment" will cause these violators of the Law—who, by their violations of the Law have often and again caused the loss of life

besides the loss of limbs—, to pay the full penalty of their misdemeanors and felonies both by fines and imprisonment—

B. J.—But, at that rate, there will be hardly anything left to pay—

U. S.—You now discover that your "snag" is no snag ahead for Socialism?

B. J.—I begin to realize that.

U. S.—(with a devout look)—And that the whole thing can be done very lawfully?

B. J.—Yes, indeed; without a jar.

U. S.—And you perceive also that there will be no danger of a money famine to buy out the capitalists?

B. J.—"Money famine"? I should say, no. That "Committee on Appraisalment" will positively make money easy. The price of the plants will have been paid off clean.

U. S. (sympathetically)—No; not entirely. There may be a balance of a nickel in favor of the capitalists, and that amount will be religiously paid over to those of them who have not landed in jail. Do you see?

B. J.—I see.

## HICKEY CLARIFYING KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—Comrade Hickey finished a six days engagement here yesterday evening. It is safe to say that during that time the cause of Socialism in these parts took a long leap forward. Bad weather interfered on several occasions to cut attendance at meetings, but others made up for them. The Sunday afternoon meeting in Labor Hall was attended by over three hundred people. Comrade Hickey's subject was the New versus the Old Trades Unionism, and he held his audience for over two and a half hours; afterwards there was another hour given to questions, during which several of the local fakir crowd gave an exhibition of themselves; so well had the audience understood our comrade's lecture that the queries of the fakirs were met with laughter all over the house before they were answered.

But most important of all, Comrade Hickey leaves a different Section in Kansas City to what he found on arrival. It is not to be wondered at that in this city, which is the birth place of the "Appeal to Reason," we had many, who, despite their membership in the S. L. P., still considered the "Appeal" a "good paper," and its tactics "all right to reach those who don't understand our tactics," etc. In fact many of our most earnest workers have in time past done their share in spreading the confusion taught by Wayland's sheet. The writer himself must plead guilty. There was also manifest in the Section a "spirit of toleration" à la "Appeal" for everything "coming our way." But it is all over now. In a meeting held yesterday evening for the special benefit of the Section, Comrade Hickey went thoroughly into the history of these people who are "coming our way," which is something that not even those who have been holding out for straight tactics the past year, were acquainted with. At the close of Hickey's address, the following



**Attorney at Law,**  
**220 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.**



